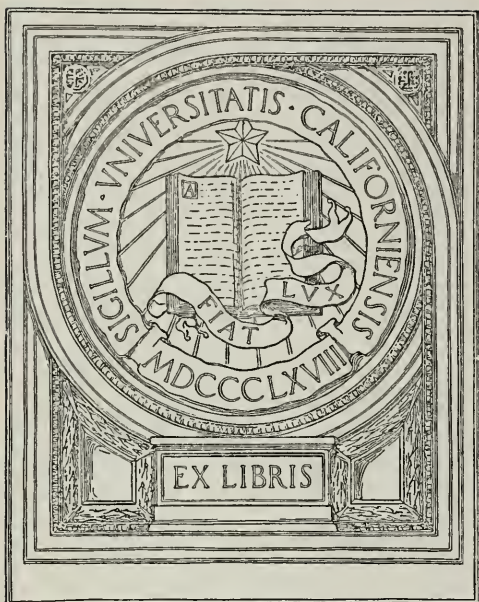


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THE BRITISH ACADEMY

TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC AND PERSIAN

Report of the Committee appointed to
draw up a practical scheme for the trans-
literation into English of words and
names belonging to the Languages of
the Nearer East

[*From the Proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. VIII*]

London

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UNIV. OF
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PREFACE

IN July 1916 the Council of the British Academy decided to appoint a Committee—

‘To consider and draw up a practical scheme for the transliteration into English of words and names belonging to (a) Russian and other Slavonic languages, and (b) the languages of the Nearer East’.

The members of the Committee were authorized to invite other persons, not being Fellows of the Academy, to co-operate; and the work was divided between Sub-Committees consisting of persons acquainted with the languages to be dealt with.

Schemes have now been prepared (a) for Slavonic languages and (b) for Arabic and Persian. It is hoped shortly to add one dealing with Turkish. The Slavonic Sub-Committee consisted of

Sir Frederick Pollock, F.B.A.

Sir Paul Vinogradov, F.B.A.

Dr. Hagberg Wright.

Mr. Minns.

Dr. Seton-Watson.

Mr. Nevill Forbes.

Mr. Hinks, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.

The Sub-Committee dealing with Arabic and Persian included

Sir Charles Lyall, F.B.A.

Prof. A. A. Bevan, F.B.A.

Prof. T. Rhys Davids, F.B.A.

Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, F.B.A.

Sir Frederick Pollock, F.B.A.

with the addition of Mr. Hinks, representing the Royal Geographical Society.

The principles which have been followed are explained in the introduction to the Slavonic scheme, and, more briefly, in that to the scheme for Arabic and Persian. In the case of the latter the system recommended presents no novelty, but is the result of experience extending over many years. It practically agrees with that adopted more than fifty years ago by the Government of India for place-names in official use, and for the names of soldiers in the Indian Army, with such minor modifications as experience from time to time showed to be desirable.

C. J. L.



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THE BRITISH ACADEMY

SCHEME FOR transliteration FROM ARABIC

THE objects to be aimed at in a scheme of transliteration for Arabic are the same as those in the scheme proposed for the Slavonic languages, viz. :—

- (1) Uniformity of rendering, so that it may at once be known on inspection of a Romanized name what its Arabic form is ;
- (2) Avoidance as far as possible of diacritical marks and signs ;
- (3) Subject to these requirements, we should approximate as far as possible to English usage.

As regards pronunciation, this varies so much, in respect both of vowels and consonants, throughout the region where Arabic is spoken, that it would be extremely difficult to indicate local varieties of pronunciation, and at the same time adhere to the first of the canons set forth above. Notwithstanding this variety, there is a common standard of *literary* Arabic which is reasonably uniform throughout the Arabic-speaking area, and this it is proposed to take as our guide. It has the advantage that the forms adopted in it are (with the exception of certain modifications of particular consonants) those in which Arabic words are taken over into Persian, Hindostani, and Turkish, so that it will suit these languages also in respect of their borrowed vocabulary.

It is quite impossible to represent Arabic words without diacritical marks: to attempt this would lead to the utmost confusion. It is also absolutely necessary to distinguish between long and short vowels.

If these marks are inconvenient for mapping purposes (as of course they are), so much the worse for the maps. In any case they should be supplied in the lists given in the indexes to atlases, or appended to single maps. It is probable that in common use (as in newspapers) they would generally be omitted ; but in serious literature it might be expected that an effort would be made, at any rate on

the first appearance of a name in the text, to give them as a guide to the pronunciation.

No possible arrangement of Roman type, without such diacritical marks, would suffice to render sounds which have no equivalent in English: a convention is indispensable.

With these remarks we pass on to the table of equivalents

Vowels.		Diphthongs.
— a	آ ā	أَوْ au (ou in <i>house</i>)
— i	إِ ī	أَيَّ ai (ai in <i>aisle</i>)
— u	أُ ū	

Observations. In the case of long final ā it is desirable, for the purpose of distinguishing different terminations in the original language, to have different forms for *Alif mamdūdah* and *Alif maqṣūrah*. E. W. Lane uses ā for the first, à, with the grave accent, for the second. It is suggested that this should be adopted.

Consonants.

أ hamzah very rarely requires to be marked: when it does, use ', the Greek soft breathing.

ب b

ت t

ث th (as in *thin*).

ج j (in a large part of the Arabic-speaking area—in Egypt and the southern half of the Arabian peninsula—this letter is pronounced as a hard g, which was its original sound).

ح ḥ (a thick h, pronounced somewhat less strongly than ch in *loch* [Scottish or German]).

خ kh, the same sound pronounced with greater force and roughness.

د d

ذ dh (like the th in *then*).

ر r (always distinctly sounded, never slurred as in English).

ز z

س s

ش sh

ص ṣ (this sound represents a lateral emission of the breath with the tip of the tongue pressed against the roots of the upper teeth: it is the s of *ts*, and in loan-words represents a Persian or Indian *ch*).

ض ḍ (a sound formed with the tongue in the same position, but making a sonant stop instead of a hiss. It is one of the most difficult sounds in the language).

ط ṭ (a *t* formed in the same relative positions of tongue and teeth as the *ṣ* and *ḍ* above. In words borrowed by Arabic from European languages ط is generally used for *t*, not ت).

ظ The proper sound of this letter is to ḍ as *dh* ذ is to *d* د; but it is very widely pronounced as a modified *z*, and to avoid a cumbrous expression such as *ḍh* we may perhaps use *z*.

ع This characteristic Semitic guttural can only be rendered by the convention ' (Greek hard or rough breathing). Its omission would lead to great confusion in the identification of words.

غ gh (as in French *r grasséyé*, Mod. Greek γ before hard vowels) has long been accepted as the best means of expressing this letter.

ف f

ق q This is a distinctive hard *k*-sound, pronounced by compressing the lower fauces: the alternative to *q* is dotted *k*, which is objectionable as adding to the number of dotted letters. Moreover, European *q* is the direct descendant of the Phoenician letter represented by ق.

ك k (palatal *k*, in many parts of Arabia pronounced as *ch*).

ل l

م m

ن n

ه h This is the ordinary English *h*: it should be sounded after as well as before vowels. At the end of a word (when written ه) it is sounded as *t* when the following noun is in the genitive case. It is often left out by modern transliterators at the end of a word, when silent in pronunciation: but it is submitted that it had better be retained, to exhibit clearly the difference between final -a, -ā, -à and -ah (examples, *anta* 'thou'; *khaḍrā* 'green' (f.); *al-kubrā* 'the greatest' (f.); '*Antarah*, a proper name). Though now silent it was formerly sounded, as is proved by rhymes in which it occurs.

و w

ي y

All the above are consonants, and all of them can on occasion be doubled; they can all follow as well as precede a vowel.

Strictly speaking, each single letter in Arabic should be represented

by a single letter in Roman, and therefore such digraphs as *th*, *kh*, *dh*, *sh*, *gh* are objectionable, especially when it is necessary to double them. Moreover, we may have cases where in these combinations the *h* is sounded separately from the accompanying letter : e.g. *amit-hu*, *audid-hu*, *mus-hir* : in such cases (which are not very common) a hyphen between the two letters will make matters clear.

This scheme gives the minimum of dotted letters, viz. five : *ḥ*, *ṣ*, *ṭ*, *ḏ*, *ẓ* ; nothing less is possible.

It is suggested that the Arabian article, *al-*, may without objection be omitted in many cases where the name should, according to classical usage, have it. Thus Baṣrah, Kūfah, Yaman, Ḥijāz, Ṭā'if, Riyāḏ, instead of al-Baṣrah, al-Kūfah, al-Yaman, al-Ḥijāz, al-Ṭā'if, al-Riyāḏ.

When the *l* of the article is assimilated to the following consonant, it is proposed to substitute for it the latter ; 'Abd ar-Raḥmān, not 'Abd al-Raḥmān ; 'Abd ad-Dār, not 'Abd al-Dār ; Dhu-r-Rummah, not Dhu-l-Rummah.

It is also proposed to adopt for masculine sound plurals and for duals the oblique forms in *-īn* and *-ain*, in accordance with modern usage, thus : Baḥrain for Baḥrānī, Kāzimain for Kāzimānī, Muslimīn for Muslimūna, Banīn for Banūna (and similarly Banī for Banū).

The form of a word selected for transliteration is that which it bears *in pause* : this involves, except in certain pronominal forms, the dropping of final short vowels.

SCHEME FOR TRANSLITERATION FROM PERSIAN

THE objects in view in regard to Persian are the same as those in the case of Arabic, and the same alphabet is used for both languages ; but the difficulty which arises is that in Persian certain letters have different values from those which they bear in Arabic, and that many letters are pronounced alike in Persian which have different sounds in Arabic. Thus in Persian

ث (Arabic th)	}	are all pronounced as <i>s</i>
ص („ ṣ)		
س („ s)		

ذ (Arabic dh)	} are all pronounced as z
ز („ z)	
ض („ d)	
ظ („ dh or z)	

The Persian alphabet adds the letters

پ	P
چ	ch (of <i>Church</i>)
ژ	zh (the <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i>)
گ	g (hard)

In order that the spelling in the original character may be gathered from the transliteration in Roman, it is desirable that the three forms of *s* and four of *z* should be distinguished, although for most practical purposes it will be unnecessary to use the diacritical marks: the following equivalents are suggested :—

ث (Arabic th)	ṡ
ض („ ḍ)	ẓ
ذ („ dh)	ẓ

The scheme for Persian will then be as follows :—

Vowels and Diphthongs
(as in Arabic).

(In addition to the Arabic vowels Old Persian had the long *ō* and the long *ē* (as in *rōz*, *shēr*): but in Īrān these are now replaced by *ū* and *ī*. In India, Afghānistān and Turkistān the old vowels still survive, and should be retained in Persian names belonging to those regions.)

Consonants.

† Use ' as in Arabic in the rare cases where it is necessary to mark the hiatus; e.g. *ā'in*, *mū i*.

ب	b	ح	h
پ	p	خ	kh
ت	t	د	d
ث	ṡ	ذ	ẓ
ج	j	ر	r
چ	ch	ز	z

ژ zh	ک k
س s	گ g
ش sh	ل l
ص ṣ	م m
ض ḍ	ن n
ط ṭ	ه h (may be dropped when silent at the end of a word after short a)
ظ ḏ	
ع ʿ	
غ gh	و w (or v, to which the sound approximates in Persian)
ف f	
ق q	ي y

Below are given specimen lists for Arabic and Persian names of places and persons, transliterated according to the proposed system. The asterisk against a name indicates that the spelling is already fixed by usage, though not strictly in accordance with the prescribed scheme.

ARABIC NAMES

PLACES.

*Aden ('Adan)	عَدَن	*Baghdad	بَغْدَاد
Aflāj	أَفْلَاج	*Bahrain	الْبَحْرَيْن
Ahwāz	أَهْوَز	*Beyrout (Bairūt)	بَيْرُوت
'Ain Tāb	عَيْن تَاب	Ba'qūbā	بَعْقُوبَا
'Ain at-Tamr	عَيْن التَّمَر	*Baṣrah	الْبَصْرَة
*Aleppo (Ḥalab)	حَلَب	al-Baṭīḥah	الْبَطِيحَة
'Amārah	عَمَارَة	al-Bāṭīnah	الْبَاطِنَة
Ambār	أَنْبَار	Buraidah	بُرَيْدَة
'Ammūrīyah	عَمُورِيَّة	Buṣṣā	بُصْرَى
'Ānah	عَانَة		
'Aqabah	عَقَبَة	Dabā	دَبَا
'Aqarqūf	عَقْرُقُوف	Dār as-Salām	دَار السَّلَام
'Asīr	عَسِير	Darīyah	دَرِيَّة

ad-Dar'iyah (also Dir'iyah)	الدَّرْعِيَّة	Ḥudaidah	الحُدَيْدَة
Dhamār	ذَمَار		
Dijlah (Tigris)	دِجْلَة	Ibb	إِبَّ
Dīnawar	دِينَوَر	'Irāq	العِرَاق
Diyālā	دِيَالِي	*Ismailia (Ismā'iliyah)	إِسْمَاعِيلِيَّة
Diyārbakr	دِيَارْبَكْر		
*Dongola	دُونْقَلَة	Jauf	الجَوْف
Dujailah	دُجَيْلَة	Jazīrah	الْجَزِيرَة
		Jibāl	الْجِبَال
Faid	فَيْد		
Falj	فَلَج	Karbalā	كَرْبَلَا
Fallūjah	فَلُوحَة	Kāzimah	كَاطِمَة
*Fao	فَاو	al-Kāzimain	الْكَاطِمَيْن
al-Fayyūm	الْفَيَّوْم	Khābūr	الْخَابُور
*Fez	فَاس	Khāniqīn	خَانِقِينَ
Filastīn	فِلَسْطِينَ (فِلَسْطِين)	Kūfah	الْكُوفَة
al-Furāt (Euphrates)	الْفُرَات	¹ Kūt al-Amārah	كُوت الْأَمَارَة
		Kuwait	كُؤَيْت
*Gaza (Ghazzah)	غَزَة		
al-Ghaur	الْغَوْر	Lahaj (properly Lahj)	لَحَج
		al-Lajāh	اللَّجَاة
Ḥaḍramaut	حَضْرَمَوْت	*Lebanon	لُبْنَان
Hāil	حَائِل		
Hajar	هَجَر	Ma'an	مَعَان
al-Ḥasā	الْحَسَا (الْأَحْسَاء)	Ma'arrat an-Nu'mān	مَعَرَّة النُّعْمَان
(properly al-Aḥsā)		Mambij	مَنْبِج
Ḥijāz	الْحِجَاز	*Mascat (Masqaṭ)	مَسْقَط
Hillah	الْهِلَّة	Maṭraḥ	الْمَطْرَح
Hindīyah	هِنْدِيَّة	*Mecca (Makkah)	مَكَّة
Ḥuflūf, Ḥufūf	الْحُفُوف (الْحَفُوف)	*Medina (al-Madīnah)	الْمَدِينَة

¹ So written in the Indian Foreign Office name lists, while Amārah is spelt عَمَارَة; but in the *Encyclopaedia of Islām* and Le Strange's *Lands of the Eastern Caliphate* the latter spelling, with ع, is given for both names. Le Strange also writes qūṭ for kūt: it is the Indian word kōṭ.

*Mocha	مُخَا	Şa'id (Upper Egypt)	الصَّعِيد
*Mosul (al-Mauṣil)	المَوْصِل	Şan'ā	صَنْعَاء
Muḥammarah	المَحْمَرَّة	Shaikh 'Uthmān	شيخ عُثْمَان
Nafūd	النَّفُود	Shiḥr	الشِّحْر
Najaf	نَجَف	Şuḥār	صُحَار
Najd	نَجْد	Sūq ash-Shuyūkh	سوق الشُّيُوخ
Nāşiriyyah	نَاصِرِيَّة	Ta'izz	تَعِيز
*'Omān ('Umān)	عُمان	Tharmadā	ثَرَمْدَاء
Qal'at Ayyūb (Spanish Calatayud)	قَلْعَة أَيُّوب	Tihāmāh	تِهَامَة
Qalhāt	قَلْهَات	Tūr	طُور
al-Qanṭarah	القَنْطَرَة	'Unaizah	عُنَيْزَة
Qaşīm	القَصِيم	Wādi-r-Rummah	وادي الرُّمَّة
Qaṭar	قَطَر	Wāsiṭ	وَاسِط
Qurnah	قُرْنَة		
ar-Rass	الرَّس	Yaman	اليَمَن
Riyād	الرِّيَاض	Zabīd	زَبِيد
Rustāq	رُسْتَاق	Zafār	ظَفَار

ARABIC PERSONAL AND TRIBAL NAMES.

'Abbās	عَبَّاس	'Āmir	عَامِر
'Abdallāh	عبد الله	'Anazah	عَنْزَة
'Abd al-Ḥalīm	عبد الحليم	Āṣaf	أَصَف
'Abd al-Karīm	عبد الكريم		
'Abd ar-Raḥmān	عبد الرحمن	Badr	بَدْر
Afḍal	أَفْضَل	Bāqir	بَاقِر
Aḥmad	احمد	Barakah	بَرَكَه
Akbar	أكبر	Burhān	بِرْهَان
'Alī	علي		
Amīr	امير	Ḍabbah	ضَبَّة

Dārim	دارم	Kalb	كلب
Dāūd	داود	Kamāl	كمال
Dhuhl	ذهل	Kāmil	كايل
Dhu-l-Qarnain	ذو القرنين	Kāzim	كاظم
		Khalaf	خلف
Faql-allāh	فصل الله	Khālid	خالد
Faiṣal	فيسل	Khaulah	خولة
Faqīr	فقير	Khazraj	الخزرج
		Khidr (also Khaḍir)	الخضر (الخضر)
Ghaffār	غفار	Khindif	خنديف
Ghaḍanfar	غصنفر	Khuzā'ah	خزاعة
Ghauth	غوث	Kindah	كيندة
Ghulām Aḥmad	غلام احمد	Kulaib	كليب
		Kulthūm	كلثوم
Hākīm	حاكم		
Hakīm	حكيم	Labīd	ليبيد
Hāmid	حامد	Lailā	ليلى
Ḥamīd	حميد	Lakhm	لخم
Ḥasan	حسن	Laqīṭ	لقيط
Hāshim	هاشم	Liḥyān	ليحيان
Husain	حسين		
al-Ḥusain	الحسين	Maḥbūb	محبوب
		Maḥmūd	محمود
Ibrāhīm	ابراهيم	Maimūn	ميمون
Iḥsān	احسان	Malik	مالك
'Imād	عماد	Mālik	مالك
Imām	امام	Manṣūr	منصور
'Imrān	عمران	Manzūr	منظور
'Īsā	عيسى	Masīḥ	مسيح
Ismā'il	اسماعيل	Mas'ūd	مسعود
		Maẓhar	مظهر
Ja'far	جعفر	Mirdās	مرداس
Jauhar	جوهر	Mis'ar	مسعر

al-Miswar	المِسْوَر	Qāim	قَائِم
Mu'azzam	مُعَظَّم	Qāsīm	قَاسِم
Mubārak	مُبَارَك	Quṭb	قُطْب
Muḥammad	مُحَمَّد	Raḥīm	رَحِيم
Mu'in	مُعِين	Ramaḍān	رَمَضَان
Mu'izz	مُعِزّ		
Mukhtār	مُخْتَار	Sa'd	سَعْد
Muslim	مُسْلِم	Ṣādiq	صَادِق
Muṣṭafā	مُصْطَفَى	Sa'id	سَعِيد
Muzaḥḥar	مُظْهَر	Tāhir	طَاهِر
Na'im	نَعِيم	Tamīm	تَمِيم
Najīb	نَجِيب	Tayyī'	طَيِّيْء
Najm	نَجْم	'Utaibah	عُتَيْبَة
Nāṣir	نَاصِر	'Utbah	عُتْبَة
Naṣīr	نَاصِر	'Uzair	عُزَيْر
Nāẓir	نَاطِر		
Naẓīr	نَظِير	Walid	الْوَلِيد
Na'ūm	نَعُوم		
Nizām	نِظَام	Yazīd	يَزِيد
Qādir	قَادِر	Zubaid	زُبَيْد
Qadīr	قَدِير	Zuhair	زُهَيْر

PERSIAN NAMES

PLACES.

Abivard	ابیورد	Āmul	أَمُل
Aiwān-i-Kisrā	ایوان کِسْرَى	Andarāb	اندراب
Alamūt	أَلَمُوت	Ardabil	أَرْدَبِيل
Alburz	أَلْبُرْز	Arzinjān	ارزنجان
Alvand	الوند	Ashūrāda	اشوراده

Astarābād	استراباد	Ganja	گنجه
Atrak	اترك	Garmsīr	گرم سیر
Azarbā'ījān	آذربائیجان	Gīlān	گیلان
Badakhshān	بدخشان	Girishk	گیرشک
Bākharz	باخرز	Gulistān	گلستان
Bakhtyārī	بختیاری	Gurgān	گزرگان
Bam	بم	Gurjistān	گرجستان
Bandar 'Abbās	بندر عباس	Guwain	گوین
Bārfarūsh	بارفروش	Hamadān	همدان
Bihbihān	بهبهان	Harī Rūd	هری رود
Bīrjand	بیرجند	*Helmand (Hirmand)	هلمند (هرمند)
Bisitūn	بیسیتون	*Herat	هرات
*Bokhara	بُخارا	Hurmuz	هرمز
Burūjird	بروجرد		
*Bushire	بوشهر	Īrān Shahr	ایران شهر
Chāch	چاچ	Iṣfahān	اصفهان
Chihil Sitūn	چهل ستون	Isfarāyin	اسفراین
		Iṣṭakhr (Persepolis)	اصطخر
Damāvand	دماوند		
Dāmghān	دامغان	Jālk	جالک
Dārābjird	داراب جرد	Jām	جام
Darband	دربند	Jāshk	جاشک
Dasht-i-Lūṭ	دشت لوط	Jīruft	چیرفت
Dastagird	دستگرد	Julfa	جلفه
Dizful	دیزفول		
		*Kandahār	قندهار
*Enzeli (Anzali)	انزلی	Kangavār	کنگوار
		Kārūn	کارون
Fahraj	قهَرَج	Kāshān	کاشان
Farghāna	فرغانه	Kavīr	کویر
*Fars (Fāris)	فارس	Kāzīrūn	کازرون
Fīrūzābād	فیروزآباد	Khaulān	خولان
Fīrūzkūh (Fērōzkōh)	فیروزکوه	Khōi	خوئی

Khurāsān	خُرَاسان	Panjdiḥ	پنج ديه
Khurramābād	خُرَم آباد	Pīshīn	پيشين
Khwāf	خواف	Pul-i-Khātūn	پُلِ خاتون
Khwārizm	خوارزم		
Kirmān	کرمان	Qaṣr-i-Shīrīn	قصر شیرين
Kirmānshāh	کرمانشاه	Qazvīn	قَزوين
Kūhistān (Kōhistān)	کوهستان	Qūmis	قوَمس
Kurdistān	کردستان	Qumm	قُم
Lāhijān	لاهیجان	Rai	رَی
Lār	لار	Rāmḥurmuz	رام هُرْمُز
Līnga	لنگه	Rāyīn	رایین
Lūristān	لورستان	*Resht (Rasht)	رشت
		Rūdbār	رودبار
Maiwand	میوند	Rustāq	رُستاق
Makrān (properly Mukrān)	مُکْران		
Marāgha	مراغه	Sabzavār	سبزوار
Marūchak	مروچک	Samnān	سمنان
(properly Marv-i-kūchak)		Sarakhs	سَرَخَس
Marv	مرو	Sarḥadd	سرحد
Mashhad	مشهد	Shīrāz	شیراز
Māzandarān	مازندران	Shīz	شیز
Mīnāb	میناب	Shūstar	شوستر
Murghāb	مُرغاب	(also Shūshtar شوشتر)	
		Sīstān	سیستان
Nahrāwān	نهرآوان	Sulṭānābād	سلطان آباد
Narmāshīr	نرماشیر	Surkhāb	سرخ آب
Nīmrūz	نیمروز		
Nīriz	نیریز	Ṭabaristān	طبرستان
Nīshāpūr	نیشابور	Ṭabas	طَبَس
(formerly Nēshāpūr)		Tabrīz	تبریز
Nuṣratābād	نُصرت آباد	*Teheran (Tihṛān)	طِهْران
Pāmīr	پامیر		

Urmīya	أُرمِيه	Yazd	يزد
Vān	وان	Zanda Rūd	زنده رود
		Zarafshān	زارافشان
Wākhān	واخان	Zinjān	زنجان

PERSIAN PERSONAL NAMES.

(Most Persian proper names are Arabic and occur in the Arabic list ; but Persian [and also Hindostani and Turkish] usage differs from that of Arabic in regard to one point—the retention of the short *u* of the nominative case in compound names of which the second element begins with the article *al*-. In Arabic the *u* is dropped and the *a* of *al*- retained ; in Persian the *u* is retained and supersedes the *a* of the article ; thus Arabic ‘Abdallāh, ‘Abd al-Karīm, become Persian ‘Abdullāh, ‘Abdul-Karīm.)

Afsar	افسر	Bū ‘Alī Qalandar	بو علی قلندر
Aḥmad-yār	احمد یار	Bunyād	بنیاد
Akhtar	اختر	Chirāgh	چراغ
‘Alamdār	علمدار	Dād	داد
‘Alam Shīr (Shēr)	عالم شیر	Darāz	دراز
‘Alī-dād	علی داد	Dargāhī	درگاهی
‘Alī Mardān	علی مردان	Dīdār	دیدار
Amānat	امانت	Dilāwar	دلاور
Anwarī	آنوری	Dildār	دلدار
Āzād	آزاد	Dīwān	دیوان
Bahādur	بَهاؤر	Dūst (Dōst) Muḥammad	دوست محمد
Bahrām	بهرام	Faizī	فیضی
Bakhshish	بخشش	Faqīr Shāh	فقیر شاه
Banda-i-‘Alī	بندۀ علی	Farīdūn (Farēdūn)	فریدون
Barkhurdār	برخوردار	Farmān	فرمان
Bashārat	بشارت	Farzand	فرزند
Bāz	باز		

Fayyāz 'Alī	فَيَّاضِ عَلِي	Mahtāb	مهتاب
Faẓl-dād	فضلداد	Mastān	مستان
Fīrūz (Fērōz)	فیروز	Mihrbān	مهربان
Gauhar	گوهر	Mihrdād	مهرداد
Ghaṣṣ Muḥammad	غَوَّث محمد	Mīr Akhund	میر آخوند
Ghulām Murtaẓā	غلام مرتضی	Mīrzā	میرزا
Gulshāh	گل شاه	Miyān Jān	میان جان
Gulzār	گلزار	Nāmdār	نامدار
Ḥaqq-nawāz	حق نواز	Naqshband (or نقش بند)	نقشبند (نقش بند)
Hushyār	هشیار	Nau-nihāl	نونهال
Imām-bakhsh	امام بخش	Naurang	نورنگ
Īrach	ایرج	Nawāz	نواز
Isfandiyār	اسفندیار	Nawāzish	نوازش
'Izzat	عِزَّت	Niyāz	نیاز
Jahāngīr	جهانگیر	Pādshāh	پادشاه
Jamshīd (Jamshēd)	جمشید	Pahlvān	پهلوان
Jang-bāz	جنگ باز	Pīrdād	پیرداد
Jān-i 'Ālam	جان عالم	Pūlād	پولاد
Jum'ah	جُمُعَة	Purdil	پُردل
Kalb-i-'Alī	کلبِ علی	Qalandar	قلندر
Kamāl	کمال	Qubād	قُبَاد
Kā'ūs	کاؤس	Qurbān 'Alī	قربان علی
Kāẓim 'Alī	کاظِم علی		
Khudā-bakhsh	خدا بخش	Rabb-nawāz	رَبِّ نواز
Khudā-yār	خدایار	'Raẓā 'Alī (or رضا علی)	رضا علی (رضی)
Khwāja	خواجه	Rōshan (Raushan)	روشن
La'l-bāz	لعل باز	Rustam	رُستم

¹ So pronounced in Persian. The correct vocalization is Rīẓā (Rīḏā).

Ṣābit	ثابت	Sikandar	سکندر
Ṣafīdar	صفدر	Suhrāb	سُهراب
Ṣāhibdād	صاحبداد		
Sālār	سالار	Tawangar	تونگر
Sarafrāz	سرافراز	Tīmūr	تیمور
Sarbāz	سرباز	Turāb 'Alī	تراب علی
Sarbuland	سربلند		
Shahsawār	شہسوار		
Shamshād	شمشاد	Umīd (Umēd)	امید
Shīr (Shēr)	شیر		
Shīrīn	شیرین	Zamān	زمان



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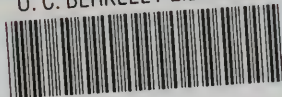
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